

MEXICANS FIRE ON U. S. CAVALRY NEAR NOGALES

Soldiers Return Shots—Results Unknown—No American Casualties—Trouble Follows Cattle Stealing—Feeling Runs High on Arizona Border—Stockmen Aroused

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NOGALES, Ariz., June 26.—A party of about six Mexicans fired upon a cavalry patrol about four miles west of here late today. The Americans returned the fire. No Americans were injured.

The cavalrymen were without orders to cross the border line and engage when fired upon. About a dozen rounds were fired at the Mexicans, who were concealed in brush. Whether the Mexicans were identified with any revolutionary band could not be determined. The firing is related indirectly to efforts taken here today to stop an alleged case of cattle stealing by Mexicans. On his way home from a conference with American military men, Mexican civil officers and others today, regarding steps to stop thefts of cattle here, Harry Saxon, a rancher, saw two mounted Mexicans driving two head of cattle through a hole cut in the fence of his ranch, which fence virtually coincides with the international boundary line.

Saxon fired on these men and they fled. He reported the affair to the cavalry patrol stationed here two days ago, as part of the effort to eliminate cattle stealing, and the cavalrymen were riding toward the scene of the firing when fire was opened upon them.

Feeling here is quite high over the affair on the part of both Mexicans and Americans.

Nogales Called On
Astorio Cardenas, municipal president of Nogales, Sonora, was called upon today by Colonel Earl Carnahan, commanding United States forces here, to explain the alleged actions of some Mexican gendarmes, who American cattlemen have declared, are involved in thefts of American cattle by Mexicans.

Cardenas promised to aid the American authorities in running down the thieves.

Harry Saxon, a former sheriff, now vice president of the Southwestern Cattlemen's association, declared 400 head of cattle had been stolen near here within the past three months. "Colonel Carnahan has increased the strength of the cavalry detachments on border patrol near here."

Saxon has called a special meeting of the cattlemen's association to consider what shall be done to check depredations upon the members' herds. Saxon said the military would be called in to aid in checking the thefts, if rampant and other civil officers were unable to attain the desired result.

Colonel Carnahan, referring to the thefts, declared "this thing has got to stop," and declared he would permit no unbuilding over technicalities to prevent that result from being achieved. Saxon formerly was sheriff of Santa Cruz county.

Huns at Last Finds Ministers Who Will Sign

PARIS, June 26.—Dr. Hermann Mueller, German foreign minister, and Dr. Bell, minister of colonies, who have been selected to sign the peace treaty, will arrive at Versailles Saturday morning, the Haas Agency learns.

Dr. Mueller, Dr. Bell are leaving Berlin tonight by the ordinary train.

MOONEY CASE AGAIN DRAGGED TO FRONT

WASHINGTON, June 26.—By unanimous vote today, the house labor committee recommended adoption of the house of the resolution of Representative Blanton, democrat of Texas, requesting Secretary Wilson for a report on the activities of the labor department officials and employees in the case of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted in California in connection with bomb explosions.

The Blanton resolution asks Secretary Wilson to explain the official connection, if any, of Director Denmore of the United States employment service with the Mooney case; to detail activities, if any, of labor department employees in the case, since commutation of Mooney's sentence to life imprisonment, and to report on any possible requests made by California courts or grand juries for Denmore to appear as a witness and as to the department's action on such requests.

APPROVES TITONI POLICY

ROME, Wednesday, June 26.—The senate unanimously approved the foreign policy tonight of the new Italian government, as presented in an address by Foreign Minister Titoni. Judgment was reserved, however, regarding the government's home policy.

NEWS EPITOME

FOREIGN

Wilson in farewell speech at Poincaré dinner, bids French allies. Bloodshed in Hamburg bids fair to equal horror of Munich affair.

DOMESTIC

Mexicans fire upon United States cavalry near Nogales.

President Wilson is expected to lift ban on war time prohibition by Labor day.

Negro in Mississippi is wounded, hung, shot and then burned to ashes.

Townley's speeches are read before jury of farmers in Minnesota.

Russians charged with spending \$2,000,000 a month here to destroy United States government.

WOULD HANG, SHOOT AND BURN NEGRO AS HE ADMITS CRIME

Mississippians Make Short Work of Assaulter—Take His Life on Spot Where Deed Committed

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

ELLISVILLE, Miss., June 26.—Trained for ten days through southern Mississippi by posse which included several hundred members of his own race, John Hartfield, negro, confessed assailant of an Ellisville young woman, was captured, desperately wounded in a canebush this morning, rushed by automobile to the scene of his crime, hanged to a gum tree and burned to ashes. His victim identified him and witnessed his execution.

Governor Billo, petitioned during the day to intervene, in a statement issued at Jackson, shortly before the lynching, declared himself "utterly powerless" and said that interference would only lead to the deaths of hundreds of persons and that "nobody can keep the inevitable from happening."

Lynching is "Orderly"

The lynching was conducted in a manner which the authorities characterized as "orderly." Guarded by a committee of citizens of Ellisville, Hartfield was taken first to the office of Dr. A. J. Carter, who, after examination of gunshot wounds received when the fugitive made his fight against capture, declared the negro could not live more than 24 hours. In the meantime, a group of silent men were filling crosses and brush in a depression in the ground near the railroad trestle. There was no shouting. Arrangements apparently had been made days ago.

After Hartfield had been identified upon being brought here, there was quiet conferences. Members of the committee circulated in the crowd. Reports that there would be a "burning" at 5 o'clock gave way to statements that there would be a hanging at the big gum tree. Hartfield was told what the crowd intended doing with him, but only repeated, "You have the right man."

Admits His Guilt

From the doctor's office, Hartfield was taken to the street and faced the crowd. "You have the right man," he reiterated. Then a noose found its way around his neck and the trip to the big gum tree was started, the crowd still ominously silent.

Under the big gum tree, Hartfield forcibly detained his victim all of the night of Sunday, June 15. It was under a limb of the same tree that Hartfield was hanged as soon as the rope could be pulled up by hundreds of hands. Then occurred the first demonstration. While the body was in its death struggle, pistols were produced by men in the crowd and fired in a hail at the swinging form. Before the body had been cut by the bullets, burning fagots were thrown under the body and after a few minutes there was only a pile of ashes.

No arrests were made after the lynching and tonight the little town was quiet. Most of the visitors from the surrounding country had left for their homes.

BOTH BREWERS AND GOVERNMENT CLAIM BIG BEER VICTORY

NEW YORK, June 26.—Attorneys for both the brewers and the federal government claimed tonight that they had gained a victory through an open handed decision by the United States circuit court of appeals, modifying Judge Mayer's preliminary injunction against interference with or prosecution for production and sales of beer containing not more than 2.75 per cent alcoholic content.

The original order restrained Richard J. McElligott, acting collector of internal revenue, from interfering with the manufacture or sale of 2.75 per cent beer, pending a legal decision as to whether it was "intoxicating."

It also forbade United States Attorney Francis F. Caffey from prosecuting the brewers and retailers of such beer. The appellate court strikes out the injunction "pendente lite" against the federal prosecutor, making it possible for him to proceed as he sees fit, but continues in force the injunction against McElligott, with regard to whom the court made no observation.

"The injunction against the acting collector of internal revenue can do no harm," said Emory R. Buckner, of counsel for the brewers.

The brewers' interests, declared the appellate court decision was a clear victory for their clients and thus the right to manufacture and sell 2.75 per cent beer after July 1 was assured.

The decision, he pointed out, would not exempt the brewers or retailers from prosecution under the federal war time prohibition act, which provides a year's imprisonment or \$1,000 fine, or both, in event of conviction.

REFUSE TURKISH CLAIM

PARIS, June 26.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied council has replied to the Turkish memorandum, saying that it could not accept the Turkish claim that its territories be restored undiminished.

SUPPORTS BAUER RULE

BERLIN, June 26.—(By the Associated Press).—The Prussian national assembly has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the government. This action followed a discussion of peace by the assembly.

"STARTLING NEWS"



WILSON SPEAKS AT POINCARÉ'S FAREWELL FEAST

PARIS, June 26.—(By the Associated Press).—President Poincaré tonight gave a dinner to President Wilson and all the delegates to the peace conference. Mrs. Wilson accompanied the president.

Responding to an address made by M. Poincaré, President Wilson said: "I thank you most sincerely for the words that you have uttered. I cannot pretend, sir, that the prospect of going home is not very delightful to me, but I can say with the greatest sincerity that the prospect of leaving France is very painful to me."

"I have received a peculiarly generous welcome here, and I have been enabled to see personally to the evidence of the suffering and the sacrifices of France. It has enabled me to come into personal touch with the leaders of the French people, and through the medium of intercourse with them, to understand better, I hope, than I understood before, the motives, the ambitions and the principles which actuate this great nation. It has, therefore, been to me a lesson in the friendship of nations, and the things which make intercourse of nations profitable and serviceable for all the rest of mankind."

"Sometimes the work of the conference seemed to go very slowly indeed. Sometimes it has seemed as if there were unnecessary obstacles to agreement; but as the weeks have lengthened, I have seen the profit that came out of that. Quietly and unobtrusively, but with a knowledge of each other's minds which I think has come out of these daily conferences."

"We have been constantly in the presence of each other's minds and motives and characters, and the comradeships which are based upon that sort of knowledge are sure to be very much more intimate, not only, but to breed a much more intimate sympathy and comprehension than could otherwise be created."

"These six months have been six months which have woven new fibers of connection between the hearts of our people. And something more than friendship and intimate sympathy has come out of this intercourse."

"Friendship is a very good thing. Intimacy is a very enlightening thing. But friendship may end with sentiment. A new thing that has happened is that we have translated our common principles and our common purposes into a common plan. When we part we are not going to part with a finished work, but with a work, one portion of which is finished, and the other portion of which is only begun."

"We have finished the formulation of the peace, but we have begun a plan of co-operation which I believe will broaden and strengthen as the years go by, so that this grip of the hand that we have taken now will need to be relaxed. We have been and shall continue to be comrades. We shall continue to be co-workers in tasks, which, because they are common, will weave out of our sentiments a common conception of duty and a common conception of the rights of men of every race and of every clime. If it be true that that has been accomplished, it is a very great thing."

Formed Partnerships

"As I go away from these scenes, I think I shall realize that I have been

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HAYS CONFERS WITH REPUBLICANS ABOUT LEAGUE OF NATIONS

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Turning aside from the more immediate issues of the league of nations fight, senate opponents of the league began a determined effort today toward agreement on a plan for the final fight against ratification of the league covenant in its present form. Although no definite agreement was reached, a day of consequences served to add impetus to the suggestion of Elihu Root for a ratification resolution making stipulated reservations to protect further American policies. What these reservations shall be is a question on which there is a wide difference of opinion.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, spent most of the day at the Capitol and saw many republican senators opposing the covenant. He would not discuss the conference, however, except to say that he had talked over many things. Regarding the league of nations, he merely reiterated that the question was not a partisan one and that the public should not get the impression that the republican party was opposed to the league.

It was not denied, however, that the treaty fight was one of the subjects discussed at the chairman's conferences, and the general impression was given that he favored some composition of differences to prevent any possibility of disorganization in the ranks of the league opponents.

Mr. Hays said Senator McNary of Oregon, a republican, who favored the present covenant. He also talked to Senator peace treaty. The effort of league opponents who have made no definite announcement of their position. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the republican leader, also conferred with some of the doubtful senators.

It is understood the discussions today touched upon the question of whether there was an organized effort to destroy the department, to which he replied:

"We have found in the short time that we have been at war," said Mr. Garvan, "that conditions are quite serious throughout the country. We are asking \$2,000,000, and we have every reason to believe that the Russian bolsheviks are pouring money in here at the rate of that much a month."

Mr. Garvan was asked specifically whether there was an organized effort to destroy the department, to which he replied:

"Certainly. We have evidence to show that, and that is also shown by the tremendous amount of money they are spending. The condition is serious throughout the country."

New York, Chicago, and Paterson, N. J., he said, are centers of anarchistic activities. When asked if he had information that an outbreak of bomb outrages is planned for July 4, Mr. Garvan said:

"There is a great deal of talk to that effect. The number of radical papers (found in the mails) has increased over 150 since the armistice was signed. We have to take now over 450 papers, read and digest them."

TRAIN SERVICE INTO CHIHUAHUA OPENED

JUAREZ, Mexico, June 26.—Train service was resumed over the Mexico Northwestern railroad, running from here to Pearson, Chihuahua, today.

Two trains have departed over the road, the first, except a troop train, to run over it since Villa adherents tore up sections of the line and burned bridges prior to their recent attack on Juarez.

Officials of the Mexican government said they expected to be able to restore rail communication southward to Chihuahua City on the Mexican Central within two weeks. The road, which was in first class condition by that time, they said, but probably would be passable to trains.

This road also was damaged by Villa adherents before they attacked Juarez. One account was to the effect that Villa men, by using a commandeered switch engine to tear up rails and ties, demolished six miles of track in one stretch in a single day.

TOWNLEY'S SPEECHES READ BEFORE JURY DISLOYALTY TRIAL

Assailed Profiteers—Called for Conscription Wealth As of Man Power—Is Not Yet in Court

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

JACKSON, Minn., June 26.—Long extracts from addresses by A. C. Townley, at meetings at New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1917 and 1918 were read into the record in district court here this afternoon, at the trial of President Townley of the national non-partisan league and his former lieutenant, Joseph Gilbert, charged with conspiracy to commit disloyalty.

The Townley addresses were made at New Ulm, Minn., in 1917 and January 2, 1918. The report of the first address, as printed in the New Ulm Journal, was read by Philip Leisch, publisher of the Journal, and the second address was read by Alexander Seifert, a court reporter from Springfield, Minnesota, who testified he copied the speech in shorthand.

The reports of speeches were admitted as evidence. The defendants' attorneys did not question the accuracy of either of them as read in court. In fact they read into the record long sections of the speeches of the prosecuting attorney, who introduced sections which he claimed were part of the evidence, which the disloyalty charges are based.

Read Townley's Speeches

In both addresses, as read in court, Townley discussed the war and its economic issues and to assailing "war profiteers." Townley charged in both speeches that in 1915, "the profits of war corporations were four billion dollars, that the demand for food and the wealth of the nation be conscripted as well as the men."

The portion of Townley's second speech at New Ulm, which received the most attention from the attorneys, follows:

"You hear them say all over the country that this is not a time for politics; this is not a time for the people to be agitated; this is not a time for this. This is a time when you ought to be perfectly quiet. Don't wake up and look around, for if you look around, you are sure to see something. That is what they mean."

"If your boy refuses or neglects to register for war service, these fellows keep quiet; do they say this, that this is a time when we ought to have no trouble? Oh! They will raise hell to see that your boy goes to war, and so now, gentlemen, when these fellows refuse to be demagogues or forget to turn over these four billion dollars a year war profits, we have a right to raise hell until they turn it over."

Tried For Saying This

"Blood and flesh alone cannot win the war. It takes money to back the boys. They have gone to win the war, and they have got our money, those American people, those farmers have heard the calls of the government to go to war, and they have gone to war against autocracy. We have heard them call and you have heard it. Your boys have gone in response to the call. You are making every sacrifice required of you. Your boys are making every sacrifice required of them. We heard the call and we do stand behind the government. We do stand behind the president."

"Now we demand that these gentlemen also stand behind the government, stand behind the president with you. They say they do. If you will watch them, if you will look around, if you will study the gentlemen who are making these profits, the beef trust, the steel trust, the sugar trust, the food speculators, you will find that they say they do stand behind the president. I guess they do, but they are too damned far behind."

Townley was not in court. His associates said he would arrive tonight.

HAMBURG BLOODSHED EQUALLING MUNICH

LONDON, June 26.—The killed in the rioting at Hamburg number 185, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

HAMBURG, June 26.—(By the Associated Press).—Hamburg threatens to become a second Munich, with even more bloodshed, the government troops, completely in the power of the communists and spartanists, who are utilizing food riots as an excuse for their attempts to gain control. In the rioting yesterday, they stormed the city hall and overcame the government troops, capturing quantities of ammunition, rifles and machine guns. They then swept over the entire city, plundering, killing and destroying.

Many of Hamburg's fine buildings were badly damaged. The rioters held the railway station for a long time but it was recaptured by the civic guards. The police were utterly helpless and government troops are under way to restore order.

There have been stormed and criminals released. The spartanists, with the idea of establishing a soviet system, are conferring.

In addition, the streets are littered with all kinds of debris and clothing torn from citizens as they fled. Blood is noticeable as many places, indicating casualties. The number of dead is unknown, rumors varying between one dozen and 60. The spartanists tried unsuccessfully to burn the public buildings, and with particular vandalism, burned all the automobiles they captured.

PLANE KILLS TWO BOYS

MARFA, Texas, June 26.—Two small Mexican boys were killed late today when an airplane, one of the border patrol squadron, ran them down as it was making a landing here in a high wind. The plane, which had just returned from a patrol flight, was "taxiing" across the field. The wind caused it to pursue an erratic course, finally upsetting it. The plane was smashed and the pilot and observer were bruised.

EXPECT WILSON TO LIFT DRY BAN BY LABOR DAY

One Law in Three Parts Covers Dry Enforcement—Believe Authority Now Sufficient to Punish, Even If Present Legislation is Delayed

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, June 26.—War-time prohibition will become effective next Monday at midnight without enactment, meanwhile, by congress, of additional legislation for its enforcement.

Out of a maze of confusing developments, this fact stood out clearly today, with the decision of the house judiciary committee, charged with the duty of preparing and submitting enforcement machinery, to report three bills in one, each standing on its own legs and capable of holding its own in the event the others were vetoed by congress or the courts.

Chairman Volstead of the committee declared tonight there was no possibility of passage of the joint measure before July 1, but that there existed ample means of enforcement and ample penalties for violation of the war-time act.

Law Is Sufficient

The full and explicit definition of intoxicating liquors—any beverages or products containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol—set by the bureau of internal revenue, left no doubt, he said, as to how the courts would construe the law or deal with the offenders. No attempt was made by prohibition models of the committee to conceal their satisfaction in having ordered three bills sent to the house in one, so as to prevent more than one fight. Some members intimated that the title one, the war-time enforcement measure, would still be unpassed when actual war-time prohibition was declared ended. It was pointed out by others that the law made it mandatory on the president to say when demobilization was completed, which would automatically permit saloons to resume operations until January 16, when constitutional prohibition will become effective.

Members of the judiciary committee said it was inevitable that demobilization would be delayed beyond the middle of January. While they did not look for action by the president this week or next, the general view was that with the slowest of the treaty by Germany, and the government assured of speedy demobilization, issuance of the president's proclamation might not be held up longer than Labor Day at the latest. Indeed, it appeared to be the opinion among many members of the house that saloons in cities where the sale of liquor now is permitted, will be serving drinks much sooner than the public imagine.

As the prohibition enforcement measure finally is put in shape, the house, it will be divided into three parts, or titles; first, general enforcement of war-time prohibition; second, on approval; second, constitutional prohibition; third, regions for the manufacture of industrial alcohol, the latter two effective January 16, 1920.

For the first part, the committee decided to substitute bodily the bill introduced yesterday by Representative Gard, democrat of Ohio, this being the measure proposed last winter by Mr. Gard, chairman Volstead and Representative Whaley, democrat of South Carolina. It stands alone and its provisions are less drastic than the constitutional bill.

Title two is the straight Volstead bill, endorsed by anti-liquor organizations, and regarded as the most drastic measure of the kind ever put before congress.

Title three, the Dyer bill, relates to industrial alcohol, its manufacture and regulation. It stands alone and its provisions are less drastic than the constitutional bill. When it came to a straight vote on the proposal by Representative Walsh, republican of Massachusetts, to report out the Dyer bill separately, the committee refused, 10 to 8. A moment later, it voted 10 to 8, to substitute the Gard measure bodily as the war-time enforcement plan, and to burn all three bills.

House May Fight Bill

The fact, however, that the committee finally reached a definite agreement as to procedure, does not mean that a solid front will be shown in the house. The vote was held tonight that a minority report would be submitted. Just what this was, members declined to state, but it was reported that anti-prohibition members would attack provisions in the constitutional prohibition measure, and others would attempt to exempt light wines and beer from operation of the war-time act.

"The house is drier than the committee," as some members expressed it, which is taken to mean that there would be no let a bill separately, and a fight was to be expected on the general enforcement law, the radical provisions would stand.

HUGE NAVAL BILL

PASSED BY SENATE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The naval appropriation bill passed the senate today, virtually as reported by the senate committee. It carries \$444,000,000, an increase of more than \$44,000,000 over the house bill.

There was no record vote and no debate on any of the larger items, although Senators King, democrat, Utah, and La Follette, republican, Wisconsin, took occasion to declare that they believed the appropriation to be "excessive."

The largest increase made by the senate over the house measure is the committee amendment to make the appropriation for naval aviation \$35,000,000 instead of \$15,000,000. Next in size is a \$12,000,000 increase for pay, which covers the senate's provision authorizing an enlisted strength of 191,000 men from September 30 to the end of the fiscal year, as opposed to the house plan to reduce the force to 170,000 after January 1, 1920.